

**THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.**  
ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.  
To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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**Wilmington District—4th Round.**

Branswick Zion.....Aug. 24 and 25	24 and 25
Whiteville, Rhioh.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Swedesburg.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Cokesbury.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Topsail, Rocky.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Wilmington, 5th Street.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Elizabeth, Wayman.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Bladen, Windsor.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Swedesburg, 2nd Street.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Duplin, Charity.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Smithville, 2nd Street.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Wilmington, 2nd Street.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2
Clinton.....Sept. 1 and 2	1 and 2

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**  
A GENTLEMAN who suffered from years of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and other effects of a disordered system, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Such persons can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, No. 42 Cedar St., New York, April 19.

**THE GREAT QUESTION.**  
"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life?"

**35,000 Persons have Insured in the ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.**  
And others are Daily Applying.

**THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE INSURANCE** has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this time to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should they be deprived of his support and assistance.

**ON AN INSURANCE POLICY,** procured at a small premium, a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through life. Securing such a policy not only makes life pass more pleasantly, but will bring to the death of the happy contributor, and but for his death, he will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE, SELFISH WORLD. To those who are desirous of moving to this accomplishment for their family's future protection,

**THE ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these duties, and has been in successful existence for FORTY EIGHT YEARS, and now with a **Capital of over \$6,000,000** stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation, and offers positively the best inducements for LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months, and the company has received \$1,000,000 in cash. Out of this number four have died, making \$25,000 in cash paid promptly to the heirs of the deceased. Every thought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their loved ones.

**50 per cent. Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life.**

And at death the sum insured is paid in full. Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE, on amounts from \$1,000 to \$100,000, and the rates are regulated according to age. **THIS PROVISION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBIT, BUT GOES TO THE POLICYHOLDERS AS AN ADVANCEMENT ON THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT.** Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and child, and left at such a juncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for a family to live without his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who can extend the terms of the policy, and can, if poor, to avail himself of the advantages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

**JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent,**  
Market Street, between 2d and 3d.  
Wilmington, N. C.  
Jan. 27

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by John B. Smith, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of New York, on Monday, October 20th, 1867, of Bladen county, to the Court House in Elizabethtown in said county, to secure to said John B. Smith, a sum of money, to be paid to him by said John B. Smith, on a credit of twelve months, for bond and good security, sundry Tracts of Land lying in Bladen county, to wit: One tract of land, containing all, to about 1,400 acres, more or less. A more full description will be given on the day of sale. Title with full covenants of warranty will be made.

HERBERT R. FRANCOIS, Trustee.  
aug. 23

**50,000 PEACH TREES!**  
APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,  
BEST MARKET VARIETIES.

WM. PARRY, Cincinnati, N. J.  
sept 13

**NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED at the present Session, Term, 1867, of New Hanover County Court, as Administrator of the estate of William Keith, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

H. F. MURPHY, Adm'r.  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 12, 1867.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED at the present Session, Term, 1867, of New Hanover County Court, as Administrator of the estate of William Keith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. L. F. REDD, Administrator.  
sept 7-20-23-26-31-34

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**  
ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, at the residence of John B. Smith, in Bladen county, will be exposed for sale, all the perishable property belonging to the estate, consisting of about sixty head of Cattle, a lot of Hogs, Sheep, and other stock, together with a stock of Peanuts, Corn and Potatoes, Farming Utensils, household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles of value. The property will be sold at the usual time and place, and the cleared lands, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, with a Dwelling House, and outbuildings.

M. L. F. REDD, Adm'r.  
sept 7-23-31-34

Aaron Jones's fighting ardor is cooled down.

A new born babe was thrown out of the train for Boston at Andover, Mass., on Monday.

Captains Weston and Hodges were killed lately by Indians, near Stillwater, in Montana Territory.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Berlin to the man who first introduced the potato in Europe.

The N. Y. Commercial thinks it quite likely that a Convention will have to be assembled for the permanent arrangement of our national affairs.

The suit of Charles Burrill against the city of Boston is on trial in that city. Burrill claims \$1,900,000 for men that he induced to enlist during the war on the quota of Boston.

# Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867. NO. 32.

**RAIN ON THE HEART.**  
Into each life some rain must fall;  
If this were all, Oh! if this were all,  
There were fewer souls in the post's rhyme,  
There were fewer souls on the shores of time.

But tempests of woes pass over the soul,  
Since waves of anguish we cannot control,  
And stroke after stroke with the heart's despair,  
Till the lips grow white with the throes of care.

The shores of time with wrecks are strewn,  
Unto the ear comes ever a mournful tone,  
Wrecks of hopes that set sail with glee,  
Wrecks of love sailing smilingly.

Many are hid from the human eye,  
Only God knoweth how deep they lie;  
Only God heard when sorrow's cry,  
Help me to leave, Oh! help me to die.

Into each life some rain must fall,  
If this were all, Oh! if this were all,  
Yet there is a refuge from storm and blast,  
Gloria Patri! we'll reach it at last.

Be strong, be strong, to my heart I cry,  
The peril in the wounded shell doth lie,  
Days of sunshine are given to all,  
Though into each life some rain must fall.

From the German of Wolfgang Muller.  
**SWORD AND PLOUGH.**  
There once was a count, so I've heard it said—  
Who felt that his end drew near,  
And he called his sons before his bed,  
To part their things and goods and gear.

He called for his plough, he called for his sword,  
That gallant, good and brave,  
They brought him both, and he said to the lord,  
"I wish you to have the sword, and I wish you to have the plough."

"My first-born son, my pride and might,  
My castle on the lofty height,  
And all my broad domain,  
I wish you to have the sword, and I wish you to have the plough."

"On the my well loved younger boy,  
My plough I have bestow'd;  
A peaceful life shall thou enjoy  
In the quiet vale below."

Contented shall the sire to rest,  
How all his wishes were fulfilled,  
The sons held true his last behest,  
Even to his dying day.

"Now tell us what came of the steel of flame,  
Of the castle and of the knight;  
And tell us what came of the vale so tame,  
And the humble peasant's right."

Ask not of me what the end may be!  
Ask of the country round!  
The castle is distant, the sword is rust,  
The height is but a desert ground.

But the vale spreads wide, in the golden pride  
Of the Autumn sunlight now;  
It teems and it ripens far and wide,  
And the honor abides with the plough!

**STATE NEWS.**  
**FREDERICK B. SHEPHERD, ESQ.**—Our readers have seen by the telegram a few days ago that this gentleman was shot in Alabama some weeks ago, and died recently of his wound in Mobile. He was from the State of North Carolina, and owned a handsome estate near Elizabeth city, which he sold several years ago and removed further South. He was a brother of the late Hon. Wm. B. Shepherd of North Carolina. We have been informed that he had been arrested for sending a challenge to Lieut. Schaff. On his arrival at the Arsenal, distant three miles from his farm, which is about forty miles from Mobile, he was met by Lieut. Schaff, who ordered him to dismount. Mr. Shepherd replied he had been arrested by the Colonel, and he refused to obey the order, whereupon Lieut. Schaff drew a pistol and shot him in the throat. He was subsequently sent to Mobile for medical treatment, whence the telegram informed us of his death.

He was a high toned gentleman and had a large circle of friends in Virginia and his native State. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Martin of Elizabeth city, and a large family whose affairs is a most melancholy and deplorable one.—Norfolk Journal.

**MOTHERS INFLUENCE.**—The Statesville American says that a negro boy, in jail in that place, for stealing \$175 from Mr. J. P. Flanagan, last week told where the money might be found, and search being made, it was found concealed in the rear of Mr. Walker's ice-house. He was imprisoned, and his tears were irresistible.

No JOKE.—Hinton Rowan Helper was in Statesville last week. The American says that he persisted in carrying out his principles, by refusing to allow a negro to drive him to Davidson College.

**WHO IS SHE?**—The Baltimore papers having at last disclosed the name of the youthful and accomplished North Carolina debutante, who has recently appeared upon the boards of the Holliday Street Theatre, we may state, what we have known for some time, "who she is." The young lady is Miss Laura Alexander, of Lincoln, daughter of the late Julius Alexander, Esq., of Charlotte. She is described as possessing rare talents and accomplishments, and her debut, in the fine comedy, *Good as Gold*, which the other papers, except the American, which was much pleased and so expressed itself, until it learned that Miss A. was a Southern young lady, when it opened the utterances of harsh criticism upon her action. With the true Jacobin spirit, it has carried its politics into art, even to assailing the aspirations of young, sensitive and struggling genius. In spite of all this, the generous public of Baltimore have taken Miss Alexander most encouragingly by the hand.—Raleigh Sentinel.

**DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.**—We are gratified to learn that this State Institution has commenced its Fall Term under favorable auspices. The number of pupils is about as large as usual, and Mr. Palmer and his assistants are doing all in their power to subserve the noble charity of the State.—Raleigh Sentinel.

**NEIGHBORS KILLED.**—On the 27th ult., as we learn from the Asheville News, H. A. McDonald, President of the Union League at Waynesville, Haywood county, shot two negroes. The News says:

"It appears that McDonald is a shoemaker, in the employ of another person, and had repaired a pair of shoes for a negro, who, in the absence of McDonald, had received the shoes from the owner of the shop. On his way from the shop, the negro met McDonald, who asked if he had paid for the work, and being told by the negro that he had not, he attempted to take the shoes from the negro, and a scuffle ensued. McD. drew a knife, and the negro armed himself with stones. McD. then ran into the house, got a shot-gun and fired at the negro, but missed him, and wounded two others standing by, in the neck, severely. He is now in the hands of the military."

**MURDER TRIAL.**—Jacob Blackwelder, who was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, at Spring Term, 1866, of Rowan Superior Court, his Honor Judge Mitchell presiding, and who, obtaining a new trial, renounced his case to Davis county, has, after a long and tedious trial, been acquitted on the plea of insanity, and sent to the Insane Asylum at Raleigh. The Old North State gives the following account of the trial:

His Honor, Judge Little, we learn, charged the jury that if they found that the prisoner was insane at the time of the commission of the homicide, they should acquit, whether such insanity was produced by jealousy or not; whereas, it will be remembered that Judge Mitchell charged the jury on the first trial, that although the jury might find that the prisoner was insane at the time of the commission of the homicide, if that insanity was caused by jealousy, they must convict.

Without expressing any opinion as to the question of law on which the two eminent jurists differed, we think that the opinion of Judge Little accords more with common sense and right reason.

The trial, we learn, occupied about eight days. Dr. Fisher, the able Superintendent of the Asylum, was present and gave his opinion. The very remarkable feature in this case was, that a witness was introduced for the defence to prove his own insanity, having been cured in this asylum.

We learn that a report of the trial will be published.

The State was most ably represented by Mr. Solicitor Caldwell and Major James E. Kerr, of this place, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Boyd and Bailey, of this place, Colonel J. M. Long, and J. M. Clement, Esq. We hear Judge Little spoken of in high terms.

**DREADFUL TRAGEDY.**—The citizens of this city were shocked on last night at hearing that Mr. John Rich, residing about four miles from this place, was shot and mortally wounded on yesterday evening, by Moses A. Bencini, of this place, upon learning that Rich had seduced his sister. The parties were respected, and a lament if it is one of the saddest and most mournful occurrences we have ever been called upon to record. As the whole matter will undergo judicial investigation we deem it imprudent to enter into any of the details. Mr. Bencini promptly surrendered himself to the civil authorities and is now in custody.—Salisbury Old North State.

**GREENY.**—It is stated that some white and black Radicals had a barbecue at Sorrell's, in this County, on Saturday. When dinner was announced the black brethren were told they must "wait for the second table." As the provision was not very abundant, the white Radicals ate pretty much all there was, leaving the bones to their colored friends. A row ensued, in which the pale-faces are said to have been worsted. We don't vouch for the facts. We tell the tale as it was told to us. The white Radicals were greedy besides; and they will be just as greedy after the officers leaving their negro allies only the bones and pickings.—Raleigh Sentinel.

**MILITARY COMMISSION.**—The argument in the case of the United States vs. Tolar, Powers & Watkins, was commenced before this tribunal on yesterday. The Judge Advocate opened for the Prosecution in a briefly written statement of the facts and the law applicable to the case.

Hon. S. F. Phillips opened for the defence in a speech of some three hours' length, characterized by great force and ability. His argument in the main, the jurisdiction of the Court was especially powerful. He contended that jurisdiction on the ground that an act of March 2d, 1867, and that it undertook to take cognizance of an offence committed prior to that time, and by force of the proclamation of the President of the United States, *martial law* had no existence!

But we will not do Mr. Phillips the injustice of attempting an abstract of his very able speech. We should be glad to publish it.

The argument for the defence will be continued, this morning, by the Hon. T. C. Fuller.—Raleigh Sentinel, 12th.

**GOLD REGION.**—Charlotte is described by Geographers as "the centre of the gold region." Mines of untold wealth abound in this section, and a good many capitalists are now developing the wealth of this neighborhood. We will notice specially each of the mines now in progress as we have space.—Charlotte News.

**A FORCED SALE.—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.**—A tract of land, owned by Joseph Jones, of Warren county, North Carolina, which cost forty thousand dollars before the war, was sold for five thousand six hundred dollars by the United States Marshal, last week, in the above named county. It is situated near Shocco Springs. Mr. Jones was indebted to Northern men, and he was hounded upon him, and forced the sale of his valuable property for a mere trifle. Peter Davis was the purchaser. We learn these facts from a gentleman just returned from Warren. The removal of General Sickles is likely to prove anything but a blessing to those citizens of our sister State, who are so unfortunate as to be in debt.—Tobacco Plant.

We regret to hear of the above. If it be true, a most worthy and honest citizen has been, we should judge, needlessly deprived of his property, without due consideration. A great wrong has been done him. If this course is to be pursued, what chance is left to any man who is honest, but poor, even if he have three times enough of property to pay? The inexorable credit, is a hard man and unjust, when he will allow the property of his fellow man to be so utterly sacrificed to pay his debt. If the United States Marshal was the instrument of the law in this case, he is not blamable; he has no discretion.

We have long since urged our people to make haste to compromise their debts. If you have not money enough to pay, go into bankruptcy, with the certainty of being left as bankrupt, and your creditors, your lawyers and bankrupt officers. Yet, if you have nothing left, you will have the satisfaction of no longer being the subject of envy or avaricious mercilessness, and of being free from debt.—Raleigh Sentinel.

**THE FIRE OF SUNDAY MORNING.**—The damage done by the burning of Major A. R. Dennison's Still on Sunday morning last, is not as great as was at first anticipated. Nearly all the turpentine and rosin was removed, and the damage to the Still is so light that it will soon be in running order again. A thousand dollars will probably cover the losses. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

New Berne Republican.

**GEN. SICKLES AND MAISHAL GOODLOE.**—Some of the letters which passed between these officials, pending the recent conflict between the civil and military authorities, have been published. On the first interference of the military, the Marshal wrote to Gen. Sickles, assuming that Col. Frank had acted without authority, as he could not suppose that he (Gen. S.) "would undertake to set aside any law of the Government to which he owed allegiance." Gen. S., in reply, called for a copy of the process issued by the Court, which the Marshal declined to give, on the ground that, as he could not recognize the right of the military authorities to obstruct or inquire into the nature of the process of the United States Courts put into his hands, "he must decline to give the information called for as to where and when the several causes of action occurred, whether the actions were for debt or otherwise, and whether they began where judgment was given, and where the final process of execution issued."

General Sickles finally obtained the records of the Court and laid the matter before his Judge Advocate, who summed up the following "legal points," on which Sickles based his report, just published.

First, That revocation of order No. 10 would be grievously prejudicial to the interest of the people of the Carolinas.

Second, That it does not appear that any conflict exists between the United States Court and the military commander of the Second District, but merely a collision with the Marshal.

Third, That it is reasonable to believe that Mr. Chief Justice Chase, with the question before him, will conform proceedings on final process to the local law, as modified by the Commanding General.

Fourth, That Congress intended to make the military in these districts paramount to all other departments of the Government.

Fifth, That to concede to the United States Courts authority to overturn the military commander, will be apt to lead to substantial nullification of the Reconstruction laws.—Raleigh Sentinel.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

**THE MILITARY COMMISSION.**  
United States vs. Tolar, Powers & Watkins.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10.  
The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The Council for the defence read a Surgeon's certificate, stating that the witness, Ahearn, had been under treatment for rheumatism for some time, and was not fit to stand the fatigue of the trial to Raleigh.

After some discussion, and a consultation among the Counsel for the prisoners, they agreed to close the defence.

The Court here took a short recess.

The witness asked the permission of the Court to introduce the bullet and witnesses to identify weight, &c., which was granted—the defence signifying their willingness, and a desire to have it done.

Charles P. Young, sworn: Has in his possession a bullet which was delivered to him by the Judge Advocate; it was sealed up, and is sealed now.

Sergeant Kestler, sworn: Identifies the bullet exhibited as the one taken from Archibald's head. He also identifies the seal which was used in sealing the bullet, and which was the same one he delivered to the Judge Advocate.

Wm. P. Smith, sworn: Is a Surgeon in the U. S. Army; is well acquainted with the character of bullet wounds. Conjectured that the bullet which was produced in Court, and announced that it weighs one hundred and seventy-two grains.

Cross Examined: Is of opinion that a bullet of the weight of the one exhibited, would pass through a skull, but the loss would be very slight. Cannot give any idea of the percent of loss of blood. The bullet which was produced in Court, and announced that it weighs one hundred and seventy-two grains.

The Judge Advocate then announced that the Prosecution was closed, and that the argument would be opened by him tomorrow morning, 11 o'clock, A. M.

**Dreadful Casualty.**  
The St. Mary's Beacon, published at Leonardtown, Md., says: One of the saddest occurrences which it has ever been our duty to record, took place on Saturday morning last. A daughter of Dr. R. F. Perkins, a young lady of sixteen years of age, performed some household duty in the kitchen, caught fire and her clothes soon became enveloped in flames. A servant who was present attempted to extinguish the fire, but without effect, and the child died. The mother, who was in the room, cried so loudly that the attention of Mrs. Blackstone. Seeing its condition, this lady, with the brave and unselfish instinct of a mother, sought to put the fire out by enveloping the child with her own clothing, but finding that of no avail, she sought the house with a view of obtaining a blanket to smother the flames. Before she had proceeded many steps, she discovered her own clothing to be on fire, and all other efforts proving unavailing, she threw herself upon a bed and sought to smother the flames by her own clothing. But this was without effect. The fire still progressed, and soon the flames had done their work upon both sufferers. We draw a veil over the scene which met the eye of the husband and father upon reaching his desolated home. Both wife and daughter were in extremis.

Mrs. Blackstone survived but a few hours, and the child died during the afternoon of the day following.

**Generals Lee and Johnston in Washington.**  
The Washington Chronicle of yesterday states that General R. E. Lee arrived in that city Monday. Having reported to the War Department, in accordance with the requirements of his parole, he left for Baltimore on the noon train.

General Joseph E. Johnston also passed through that city Monday. He was en route South.

**Another Election in California.**  
The California judicial election, which is held separate from other elections, takes place in October. The candidates for the Supreme Bench are John Curry, republican, and Royal T. Sprague, democrat, both able judges.

**Advertising and Its Costs.**  
Few business men, says the Utica Herald, advertise systematically, liberally, and persistently. Those who pay most attention to it either advertise fitfully, or with a degree of neglect which they would regard culpable in any other department of their business. What would a merchant be thought of who only opens his store now and then to invite and serve customers? Yet an advertisement in a flourishing paper is more observed and more spoken of, and to withdraw it is like putting up the shutters or taking down the sign. The most enterprising merchants and traders in the interior think themselves liberal if they spend a few hundred dollars a year for advertising. They would deem the former blind to their own interests who should be stingy in planting, and should fail to put in seed in proper quantity because it costs something.—Advertising is the seed-planting of the business man, and the stinginess here must make the harvest meagre.

What shall be the sum appropriated to advertising? It will vary with the character and extent of business. But the smallest trade can be made more profitable, and the largest can be extended, by liberal advertising. The rule is sometimes given, that as much should be paid for advertising as for rent. This may be too much in some cases, too little in others. But every business should be kept constantly and prominently before the readers of the established papers of the district from which trade is sought. The readers of newspapers are the most enterprising and the most intelligent of the population, and keep their attention and you create a current which others will follow.

The New York Tribune states that it is true as reported, that a Boston druggist, who has a specialty before the public, is paying that establishment \$10,000 a year for advertising; he paid \$1,500 for the insertion of one mammoth advertisement.—The Tribune adds: "Bonner once paid us \$1,000 for the insertion of an advertisement in our paper. He was a druggist, and he was advertising his 'cure for a cold.' This seems large, but in England such sums are hardly exceptional. There advertising is a regular part of business. It is reckoned as necessary as rent, and often times more so. It is a specialty. Advertising must be done so as to reach the people whose custom is sought. A separate sheet, a handbill, or circular, is a direct attack; and the person who receives it either throws it aside without reading it, or he puts himself on the defensive against it. A notice in the favorite paper is a flank movement; it catches their eye unawares; it attracts their attention at an idle or listless moment; it becomes part of the current news. Then it is like constant dropping. It may not be read to-day. To-morrow it will be glanced at. The next day it will be looked over. Finally, it will be read. When a purchase is to be made, when trade is to be transferred from the former dealer, when a new article is needed, the notice will be hunted up, and the inducements offered subjected to test. One such case will often pay for a year's advertising."

Sometimes men get along without advertising. Instances are given of pilgrims reaching Mecca on their knees. It is easier, pleasanter, swifter to travel by ear.—Liberal and discreet advertising puts business on wheels, and renders it active, beneficial to the public, and remunerative to the dealer.

**B. F. Moore, Esq.**  
We were surprised to learn, from a correspondence between B. F. Moore and B. F. Moore, Esq., which appeared in yesterday's Register, that Mr. Moore had been charged with not being "in favor of reconstruction under the Acts of Congress." This charge Mr. Moore, of course, emphatically denies, and says: "Were I clear that I was competent to register, I should do so and vote for a convention." We have never heard otherwise of Mr. Moore's position.—But while we have always understood Mr. Moore to occupy this ground explicitly, we have understood that he still maintained, in private, that he did not believe in the constitutionality, or utility, or wisdom of the plans of the reconstruction adopted by Congress, but because Congress had so ordained. We know no one who has been a more consistent Union man than Mr. Moore, in the past, and yet no one has contested more strenuously and bravely the constitutionality, or utility, or wisdom of the plans of the reconstruction adopted by Congress, but because Congress had so ordained. We know no one who has been a more consistent Union man than Mr. Moore, in the past, and yet no one has contested more strenuously and bravely the constitutionality, or utility, or wisdom of the plans of the reconstruction adopted by Congress, but because Congress had so ordained.

**Richmond correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:**  
From an authentic source I have reason to state that Jefferson Davis has been named for the November term of the United States Circuit court here, and that he will be forthcoming at that time. The counsel for the defence will declare themselves ready for trial. The court will signify its assent in the same manner. The government will ask for time and the case for being unprepared—a shift to get out of the trial. The court will then say it will be in session for a considerable period, which will afford the government ample time to prepare, and if its representatives fail to prosecute the prisoner, the term of the court will, of course, be closed in the absence of the prosecution. Such will most probably be the programme of the long expected Davis trial, and such the upshot of it in the case of the failure of the government to substantiate its charges. The country will then be rid of its serious incubus.

**The New York World thus disposes of the amnesty proclamation:**  
Practically, the new amnesty proclamation will afford relief to persons deprived of the elective franchise. The legal operation of an executive pardon is this: If a person is indicted and put on trial for an offence for which he has been pardoned, he can plead and prove the pardon, and thereby obtain a release. The prosecuting officer is aware of the pardon, he will, of course, commence no proceedings, since he must know that they must necessarily have this termination. But a board of registration is not governed by the same rules as a court of justice. Their office is not to substantiate the law, but to register in simply following the directions of the law under which they act. If a law contravenes the Constitution, we have never heard that it is the province or function of a board of registry to sit in judgment on it and pronounce it void. If the registry boards had this power, they might, as good grounds, adjudge the whole Reconstruction law unconstitutional, and declare the very office they exercise, and all their proceedings in it, legal nullities.

**Meeting of the Governors.**  
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The yellow fever is worse than I have ever seen it in Cuba. There is hardly any one left to bury the dead, who are well enough. Business is entirely suspended. About one fourth of the old citizens have been swept off. Entire members of our mercantile firms have died. Among the latter are all of the firm of Eastwood & Co.; Jones & Co.; Jones, Henry & Co.; Crummer & Sim; two members of Smith, Jennings & Co.; three of the Headens, John Riggs, firm of N. Gupett & Co., F. Stillman & Chapman, and many others."

**Jefferson Davis and his Trial.**  
A Richmond correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:  
From an authentic source I have reason to state that Jefferson Davis has been named for the November term of the United States Circuit court here, and that he will be forthcoming at that time. The counsel for the defence will declare themselves ready for trial. The court will signify its assent in the same manner. The government will ask for time and the case for being unprepared—a shift to get out of the trial. The court will then say it will be in session for a considerable period, which will afford the government ample time to prepare, and if its representatives fail to prosecute the prisoner, the term of the court will, of course, be closed in the absence of the prosecution. Such will most probably be the programme of the long expected Davis trial, and such the upshot of it in the case of the failure of the government to substantiate its charges. The country will then be rid of its serious incubus.

**The Effect of Radical Rule.**  
The Philadelphia Age draws this picture of the financial effect of Radical rule upon the people and the nation:  
One dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs in 1860. This was thought to be a heavy burden upon each person. But in 1866, after six years of Radical rule, fourteen dollars per head were drawn from the industry of the nation through the customs and internal revenue. In 1860, each man had to pay out of his labor two dollars and six cents of the public debt. The Radicals carried the law in six years, they raised that sum to seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents. The expenses of the national government in 1860 were sixty-two millions. This year they will reach two hundred and twenty-five millions. A fearful increase in the cost of living of six years!

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**From the Baltimore Sun.**  
**PROW WASHINGTON.**  
Gen. Fitz John Porter's Case.—Alta Vela Gannoe Islands.—Baltimoreans Interested.—Applications to the State Department, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Gen. Fitz John Porter is seeking a re-opening of his case. He is the bearer of letters to the President from Hon. Henry Wilson, John Sherman, Ira Harris, Horace Greely, L. P. S. Foster, N. P. Banks, Gov. Curtin, R. C. Winthrop, Amos Lawrence, Judge Curtis and others of like distinction, urging a re-opening of the case upon evidence which peace has developed, and which it was not possible to obtain during the war. Gen. Porter's appeal to the President is a high toned, dignified petition for justice upon such grounds as would in any court obtain a new trial.

The New York Times has an article from its Washington correspondent, stating that the Secretary of State had decided adversely to the claim of the owners by the discovery of the Island of Alta Vela. I am informed that no such decision has been arrived at. The facts are that in 1859 a Baltimore firm discovered this Island off the coast of St. Domingo, which was a deposit of guano of great value. The firm took possession under the guano act of Congress of 1854, and conforming to all the requisitions of the law, through the Department of State. They held possession for nearly one year, when they were driven from their discovery by the St. Domingo government, and some of the parties engaged in working the Island were captured. Redress was sought from our government for the wrongs thus inflicted. Delay was asked by the State Department, while the war of the rebellion was in progress, and recently their application was made to the State Department, and no decision has been rendered.

It is probable that the President may in a few days suggest to the district commanders the propriety of fixing a day upon which all election in the Southern States shall be held, so that the elections shall take place in each State at the same time. W. B. A. Cozzens, who was convicted by the Doubleday commission of defrauding the government out of \$800,000, has made application for pardon and remission of fine.

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